

The Saturday News

VOL. VI. No 28.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Jasper's Note Book

The celebration of the King's Coronation Day left nothing to be desired. This is true, having regard to the Empire at large as well as to our own little corner of it. The people entered into the spirit of the occasion with an enthusiasm which left absolutely no doubt as to the genuineness of their attachment to the throne and to all that it stands for.

In Edmonton the day passed off in such a way as to reflect the greatest amount of credit on those having the arrangements in charge. The display in the procession and the crowds that lined the streets, of which some slight illustration is given on this page were a revelation of the strides which the city is making. With each recurrence of these gala days we are given a most forcible reminder of the vast change that a few years have wrought. One could not help comparing, for instance, the appearance of the streets on Wednesday last and that of six years ago this coming September when the province's birth was celebrated. Edmonton, till a short while ago, was spoken of as a glorified trading post. People are now beginning to forget, with the inroads of strictly modern progress from every direction, that it ever was a trading post.

It was natural this year that the holidays which signalize the imperial connection should overshadow that on which we are accustomed to celebrate the establishment of the Dominion. But this is apt to prove the case at all times, which is a matter of profound regret. The cultivation of national sentiment is quite as imperative as the other. Yet the observance of Dominion Day is usually a most perfunctory affair, though we are within half a dozen years now of the jubilee year of Confederation. What is the explanation? In the one case we are doing honor to a person and in the other to an act of parliament. But there must be other reasons for the contrast.

Wherever Mr. Borden has gone he has been given a most attentive hearing. Both for himself and on account of the position which he occupies, the second most important in our public life, he is entitled to a full measure of recognition on such a tour as that which he has been engaged in. In the four years that have elapsed since he last visited the West he has developed to no small extent. Always a clear and, so far as the exigencies of the issues that he is discussing permit, a logical speaker, showing the results of his long training at the bar, of which he was the acknowledged head in his own province, he makes today more of a direct popular appeal than formerly. But even his warmest admirers will admit that it is not in his ability as a stump speaker that his strength lies. He is a downright kind of a man who must make his way through the recognition of his honesty of purpose and his capacity to direct his party along intelligent lines.

But while admiring the Conservative leader's general characteristics and the policy which he has pursued on the majority of issues that have arisen in the immediate past, and while of the opinion that the present administration at Ottawa has been in power quite long enough for the country's good, The Saturday News is as strongly of the opinion as ever that on the question which is now uppermost in the public mind, he is adopting an altogether wrong course and that by it he is throwing away his party's chances when the impending appeal to the people takes place. This is a view which has been strengthened since the opportunity has been given of receiving the message which he has had to deliver at first hand.

Much space has already been taken up on this page in discussing his attitude. How generally it is shared throughout the West by those who are not bound by partisan ties to the existing government, the reports of Mr. Borden's trip and the press comments that have been made quite clear.

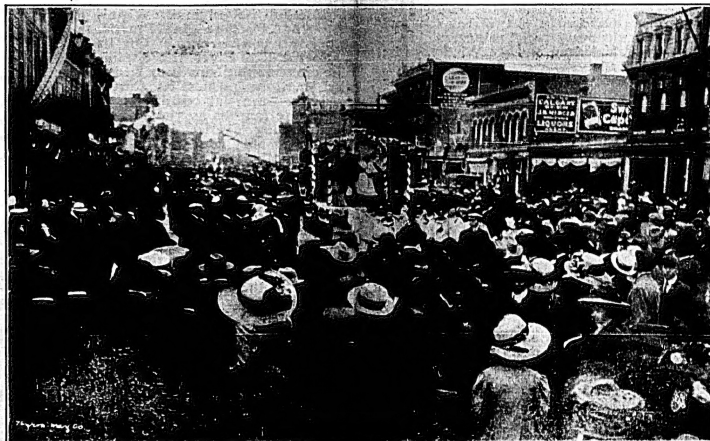
Special correspondents travelling with the Borden party speak in terms of very scant respect of the statement of the views of the various farmers' associations that are presented to the leader.

"Same old farmer's memorials are presented and one fanatic is hooded down," reads the heading over the report of one gathering.

Speaking of the meeting at McLeod, the Calgary Herald says:

"The memorial presented at McLeod was read by the secretary of the central office himself, E. J.

Edmonton's Coronation Celebration



The parade at the corner of McDougall and Jasper, showing the float of the Sons of England, which was awarded the first prize.

Fream. It did not convey the consensus of opinion of the farmers. If only people knew, they would be astonished at the extraordinary feeling against this reciprocity. They are not. Like everyone else they think that if they are to get greater and better markets they would like it. But who says they are going to get them. Many are realizing that the duck they had thought they had seen in the reeds is only a decoy. The speakers with the Borden party are showing them that reciprocity is a shibboleth and a danger to the nationality of Canada. Farmers of the intelligence of those in Alberta are objecting to being used as political implements."

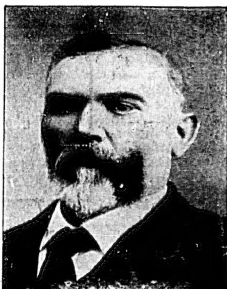
How little this language is justified all who know Mr. Fream and the men who are working with him know very well. Is the writer of this paragraph aware that Mr. Fream was at the last general election one of the most prominent and effective supporters of Mr. Root, the Conservative can-

didate in Red Deer. To accuse him of using the men for whom he is acting as "political implements" is liable to act as a decided bomboomerang. It is a most unfair and the worst kind of politics.

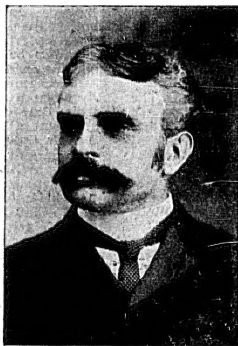
But Mr. Fream's is not an exceptional case. He spoke for the farmers of Alberta. At Regina Mr. F. C. Tate, M.P.P., spoke for those of Saskatchewan. He declared that the people of that province were practically a unit on the reciprocity question. Now who is Mr. Tate? He has been one of Mr. Haultain's most prominent lieutenants and in 1905 was the opponent of Hon. Walter Scott in Lumsden constituency.

So much for the direct statement of the farmers' views. As an example of the opinion of the mass of westerners who are not hide-bound politicians, that of the Regina Standard may be cited. Here are some extracts from an editorial article which it published after the meeting: the Saskatchewan capital:

The Conservative Leader and two of his Alberta Lieutenants



Mr. John Heron, member for McLeod



Mr. R. L. Borden



Mr. M. S. McCarthy, member for Calgary

"Our relation to the Liberal-Conservative party is such that we had no desire to prejudice or prejudice. We were glad to hear Mr. Borden use the familiar, old-fashioned, hyphenated party name that was adopted when Canada's best statesmen joined hands under the leadership of John A. MacDonald. We were also pleased to hear Mr. Borden's unmistakable stand on the Hudson Bay Railway, the Elevators and Provincial Rights, reiterated.

But it was disappointing to The Standard as it was to thousands of his Western admirers, to find that Mr. Borden had nothing to offer against Reciprocity except the stock arguments that have done duty at a price per line during the past three months, in party organs and other purchasable sheets.

It was plain that the prearranged policy was to let Dr. Roche as a Manitoba M.P., be the exponent of the party's official attitude and argument. And Dr. Roche's pleadings were largely of the bug-bear variety--citations from Champ Clark and other American speakers.

"Mr. Borden would have done better had he personally delivered the whole message. It was he whom the audience came to hear, and a splendid respectful and thoughtful hearing it was. The lack of enthusiasm was perhaps depressing to him. But practical Westerners do not go to public meetings to enthuse. They go to listen, ponder and learn. The people here are not as SET in their opinions as in the older provinces. Western conditions are conducive to self-reliance and independence of thought and action.

"A lesson that both political parties have yet to learn is that in this age political policies must emanate from the people. We are democratic in fact as well as in theory. We cannot be changed in our opinions by the wave of a magic wand of a sometimes misguided leader. The wands have lost their magic. The people refuse to sneeze whenever snuff is dumped into the 'machine.'"

"When Mr. Scott and Mr. Haultain agreed upon resolution and when the legislature of this province unanimously adopted that resolution, the die was cast. The opinion of Saskatchewan was crystallized. The Standard stands by it. The producers of Canada have been sacrificed long enough on the altar of sentiment."

That is a profoundly significant statement. It should indicate clearly what little results are to be expected from the campaign which the Conservative leader is making in this part of the country. He may accomplish more in the east, though there is reason to doubt this. But the party, which a few months ago stood to gain all along the line in the provinces west of the Lakes, must, if an election is forced on this issue, suffer a severe defeat. What those who share the opinions of The Saturday News hope is that the tour will result in showing Mr. Borden the folly of trying to force such an appeal. If the agitation were dropped and the life of the present parliament stretched out to its natural length, there are enough other issues to defeat the government, but on that now to the fore it must go back with an increased majority.

The bylaw to assist in the establishment of a university in Calgary by a grant of \$150,000, carried by a vote of 425 to 33. These are remarkable figures and show how strongly public sentiment runs in the southern city in reference to what the people there believe were their claims to have the educational centre of the province established there. That the present movement is a result of this feeling there can be no question. This is not the kind of enterprise that cities are in the habit of taking up for the direct benefit that is likely to accrue.

If no other interest were to be affected except the bank accounts of the city and of the private citizens who are contributing so freely to the university scheme, it would be no concern of anybody's outside of Calgary. Unfortunately the result must be to weaken the provincial institution by taking away from it a certain measure of support, when all that the province can afford is absolutely necessary to place its own undertaking on a good basis. The bill which the legislature passed only allowed the establishment of a Calgary college but it is evidently to all intents and purposes to be a university.

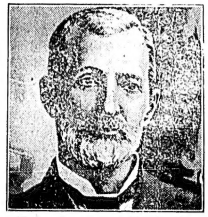
The success which the projectors of the enterprise are having suggests that possibly it is best to leave the support of universities to private generosity. Many cases may be cited to strengthen this contention. But the duty is surely one that the state itself has a responsibility for and the successful discharge of which it should not leave to the uncertainties of individual philanthropy.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

FOR 25 YEARS HE SUFFERED

Well Known Merchant Of Sarnia Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"

SARNIA, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1910. "I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors but derived no benefit whatever. Finally I read an advertisement of "Fruit-a-lives". I decided to give "Fruit-a-lives" a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken "Fruit-a-lives" for some months and find that they are the only remedy that does me good. I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly." PAUL J. JONES



Thousands now use "Fruit-a-lives". Thousands more will try "Fruit-a-lives" after reading the above letter. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that at last there is a cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles. "Fruit-a-lives" is Nature's cure for these diseases, being made of fruit juices and valuable tonics. Price, a box, 6c. for \$3.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.



Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received at the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, up to noon of Friday, the 30th day of June, 1911, for the supply and delivery of meat, flour, oatmeal, etc., at the Provincial Gaol, Lethbridge, for the balance of the year 1911.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank for five per cent of the amount of the tender made payable to the order of the provincial secretary, which will be forfeited to the Government of Alberta in case the successful tenderer refuses or neglects to enter into contract, or when entered into fails to carry out the provisions thereof.

Specifications may be seen, approximate quantities given and form of tender supplied upon application to the Warden or Burser of the above mentioned institution or to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, June 19, 1911.

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Town Christeners

In Canada's Western Country

Arthur Hawkes, writing in The Canadian Magazine, tells how some western towns received a baptism, without sprinkling or the surplised minister:

Lord Rosebery, in one of his most delightful speeches, likened Bradshaw's Guide to the magic carpet of the Oriental story. With the guide, he said, you could whisk yourself from London to Constantinople in a moment and enjoy splendours of travel such as no ancient potentate ever dreamed of. The timetable is, indeed, one of the most seductive of figurative masterpieces if you have a faculty for picking up the abundance of romance that is always lying around the most unlikely-looking places. It is more interesting than the dictionary, which has an unequalled fascination among the informative literature of the ages. The derivation of words is of course an interesting study. But the derivation of modern place-names is a story that lives and moves; a kaleidoscopic history the elucidation of which is often impossible to those who are alongside it when it is made.

Baptisms Are Forgotten

There is nothing like the speed of oblivion. The thing that is declared from the houseposts today belongs to the long-dead past tomorrow. Go to almost any western town and ask, "Who gave you that name?" and the town cannot even give you the venerable answer of the catechism. Yet there are scores of towns in Canada whose names were given in baptism by men who are still in the prime of life.

No better habit could be enjoined upon a new community than the discovering and recording of the means by which the town came up on the name which it is expected to bear while life lasts. If that were done, we should soon get away from the monstrosities that afflict many places and annoy people who have never done anything to deserve an unhappy association in nomenclature every time they write a letter. I should like to get hold of the ghost of the person who began the fashion of adding "ville" to every conceivable syllable that commonplace knowledge or fantastic imagination could use, and then planting the invention on some spot that was worthy a more euphonious fate.

Breeds Something Else

But there is no accounting for tastes. Familiarity breeds affection as well as contempt. A couple of years ago I was coming down from Edmonton with a party of British tourists from whom I invited suggestions for names of towns, thinking that a series of picturesque christenings might result. One, who occupied important civic posts in his own shire, suggested "Swineshead" as a very suitable for an agricultural centre; and as a commemoration of a town in his county that was at one time famous for its plentiful supply of hogs. Next day I heard my friend laughing heartily at a joke in Punch which represented a Chicagoan as ridiculously unconscious of his own devotion to the packing trade.

But to get back to the timetable romance, I thought I would take the time-table with which I am most familiar—that of the Canadian Northern—and travel through it, making annotations on the trip. But that would be like compiling a catalogue; and nobody ever set out deliberately to extract romance from such a document. A catalogue is a thing of form, and exactitude. A timetable is a thing of growth; the product of years, and of a troop of reminiscences, prejudices and events.

How the World Moves

You cannot build a great big railway in a week—except at Ottawa. The world moves pretty fast, after all; and though you may lay track with unexampled speed, the slow-going world will indite a prodigious quantity of hateful history while you are opening up fifty townships, history that will leave all kinds of marks on your infant railway and, therefore, on the subsequent careers of the com-

munities you bring to earth as you fling your steel across the landscape.

Take a couple of examples. If you go from Winnipeg to Prince Albert, by way of Swan River, you will pass through Mafeking, and Baden and Powell. Instead of sieges, of generals who know how to advertise, and of the oppressive aridity of the limitless veldt, there is the abundant verdure of what S. J. Dawson, the surveyor who reported to the Government of Canada more than fifty years ago, called the "finest country in a state of nature that I have ever seen." But the spell of the Boer war has been laid on this territory for ever and a day; and the fervent participation of Canada in the Old Land's quarrel has received its own special monument in the hinterland of Lake Winnipegosis; all because the Canadian Northern was built there at the time British soldiers were beleaguered in the high veldt of Bechuanaland.

The Man Who Went Under

Again, there is a corresponding memorial to the concluding tragedy of the Russian domination of Northeastern Asia, along the main line of the Canadian Northern, where it leaves Manitoba for Saskatchewan. The last place in Manitoba is Makaroff, reminder of a losing admiral who was not disgraced and who went down with his ship. The first town after you enter the premier wheat growing province in the Empire—for Saskatchewan has become that; and has passed every state in the Union, save two—is Togo; witness of the prowess of the most destructive admiral since Nelson. Eighty-four miles farther on Kuroki reminds again of the same portentous war; and thenceforward the engineers had ceased to think of the Russo-Japanese episode.

The Canadian Northern has made a rare reputation as a fast grower; but when you see Mafeking and Makaroff within a few hours' ride of each other, and you reflect that Mafeking represents the merging of two African Republics with the British Empire and that Makaroff is significant of the emergence of Japan into the front rank of the military and naval powers of the world, you acquire a vivid sense of the pace at which twentieth century civilization is living.

Travelling across the plains you receive, also, a new realization of the proximity of the swiftest elements of Canadian life to the barbarous conditions that reigned so long for the unmeasured West the unreasonable name of "The Great Lone Land." The Indian is never far away; though you only see him at places that are near reserves, such as Kamsack and Breskay. Some striking points are of unadulterated Indian cognomination. Mistatim, for instance, is the Cree name for dog. The next place to it is Peesane, which being translated, means "Come after long waiting." Both these names were obtained by Mr. M. H. McLeod, now the general manager of the railway, as well as its chief engineer, from Mrs. Adams, sister of the late Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, whose ranch was at Adam's Ferry, where Benton Bridge has been built across the south branch of the Saskatchewan River.

The Lonely Hill

In the Swan River district is Minitonas. While people call it "Min-it-on-as" the last syllable receiving the emphasis. The first time the name appeared in print was in Mr. J. B. Tyrell's map of Northwestern Manitoba; and it is applied to the solitary hill near which is the present town. The Indians call the hill "Min-it-on-as" and said it meant "the hill that stands by itself." The Cree word for island is "miniti"; so that the derivation is obvious.

The Indian association is not always as easily discoverable. Bowman, which is between Minitonas and Mafeking, is named, as any intelligent white boy in the neighborhood will tell you, after the Bowmen of the Boer war. But the youngster would hardly be able to say how the river got its name. Twenty years ago there was a good Indian in that country—not

the only one. He was an unusually efficient bowman in a canoe and was called Bowman for that reason. In 1889 he was employed by Mr. Tyrell, who explored northwestern Manitoba, as well as most of the rest of the prairie country, for the Geological Survey. Mr. Tyrell is a human being as well as a geologist, so he remembered his faithful servant when he came to put the rivers on the map.

Man's Humanity to Man

Bowman is not a singular instance of man's humanity to man. The Kematch River, in the same part of the country is called after the hunter of whom Mr. Tyrell says that he was the best all-round red man who travelled with him during many years' wandering through the wilderness, most of which is now occupied by flourishing farmers.

But to get back once more to town names. There are different beliefs about the origin of Winnipeg. As to Portage la Prairie, there is no controversy. On its way to the Red River the Assiniboine crosses the plains into which Lake Manitoba pushes its southward nose—the flat country that has become famous as the richest wheat-growing district in America. Reasonably good navigation on the Assiniboine ended below a small rapid, not far from the present town, where trading-posts were built. From here began the portage across the big lake, which the French called Lac des Prairies. Nothing was simpler than to call the place Portage la Prairie.

Other more modern uses of terms tell of the early French occupation of the country. Lake Dauphin, which is the clearing lake, as it were, of the Saskatchewan, before it loses its identity in Lake Winnipeg, has not been so known for several decades. It is Cedar Lake, because close by it are the most northerly cedar trees in the eastern half of Canada. But Lake Dauphin survives, to commemorate the devotion of the first explorers to the heir of their king. And when the Canadian Northern made the first terminus of its line within ten miles of the lake, the town was called Dauphin. From a couple of log shacks it has become a fine burg of three or four thousand people, in the midst of an extraordinarily fertile region; and it is the junction point of the Prince Albert and Winnipegosis branches with the main line.

Named After Daughter

Then, if you would like to think how the domestic and financial are allied, look at two stations between Dauphin and Prince Albert. The President of the Canadian Northern is, intensely, a family man. At Ethelbert, quite a small place, there is a more commodious station than at some towns in a less densely settled country. One of the President's daughters is named Ethel, and another Bertha. Near Erwood the Hudson's Bay line branches off to the Pas. The godfather of this place is Mr. E. R. Wood, a Toronto financier, whose friends do not know whether his ability or his character stands first in their esteem.

Let me forsake this excursive discussion, and proceed, decently and in order, up to the main line beginning at Gladstone, where the line itself was born, in 1896. There is McCreary Junction, relic of a member of Parliament who became a Commissioner of Immigration.

It is next to Laurier, of which you have never heard, but with whom you are perfectly familiar.

The March of Explorers

I have maps of the prairie country that accompanied Sandford Fleming's reports to the Government on the great C.P.R. project. It is an entertainment to compare the names bestowed by Fleming, while the road was only a project, with the names that came into use only when a railway through the Fertile Belt did come to pass. There was a certain cultivated grandeur about the first list, a sort of triumphant march of explorers, lawyers, artists—a veritable academy that would have made a time-table syllabicate with immortality. What do you think of this: Cowper, Carlyle, Grattan, Cartier, Speke, Haywood, Hogarth, Pountreuve, Vandyck, Blackwood, Longueville, Hennepin, Coleridge, Erskine, Livingstone, Morland, Leyden, Stoford, Murchison, Thoraldsen, and so forth and so forth?

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A GOOD QUARTER SECTION—Section 18, T. 53, R. 25, west of 4th, only \$82.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

Balmy Beach

is one of the finest spots situated on Cooking Lake, which offers its owners all the advantages of an immense sea beach, with added touches of natural beauty that impart a feeling of rest and comfort.

SOLE AGENTS

THE LOTS are 50x150 ft., and ready for immediate occupation. Prices and terms being very reasonable. LOTS RANGE FROM

\$75 to \$125

One-third cash, balance 1 & 2 Years

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didn't come. Bremner, Sayers and Taylor, who had come to the wedge of fine land between the North Saskatchewan and Battle River because it reminded them of the Portage Plains, obtained a post office and agreed on the name Bresaylor, a compromise on each man's ambition to have it called after himself. The railway built a station two miles from the post office, which with its names, of course, was moved to the town.

Named After a K. C.

Presently you come to Marshall; and you think of the genial soul who offers a jest every time he hits from one office to another at the corner King and Toronto; and who at Christmastide makes the Toronto people understand why the Gallic people gave to Santa Claus the name of Noel.

(Continued in next issue)

CAMERA MAN'S ASSIGNMENT

To portray in moving pictures the birth or death of a new island in Alaska, and betting the risk of his life, his summer's work and the expenses incident to the undertaking against \$250,000 in cash that he will be successful, B. B. Dobbs, the intrepid Alaska moving picture man, within a few weeks will leave Seattle for Alaska in a schooner and cruise in the vicinity of the Bogoslof group of the Aleutian Peninsula during the open season.

The Bogoslof group in the past few years constantly have been arising and subsiding into Behring Sea.

Dobbs has received assurance from a large moving picture syndicate that the moment he develops this picture \$250,000 will be his if he will part with the film.

When viewed for several days last year by officers of the U. S. revenue cutter Tahama, a new island came up from seventy fathoms of water to an elevation of several hundred feet above sea level. It was one of the greatest natural pyrotechnic displays ever witnessed by man. Columns and columns of red flames shot from the waters through clouds of steam that reached miles above sea level, and intermingled with it were countless millions of tons of molten lava and rocks that converted the ocean for a distance of several miles into a seething cauldron of almost boiling water.

After the fire ceased a new island had been placed on the atlas. The display was witnessed from a distance of four miles, but the showers of sparks and volcanic ashes that dropped on the vessel's decks made it necessary to withdraw for a considerable distance. Dobbs will provide against this danger by covering the decks of his schooner with asbestos, and spare rigging and spars will be carried below decks in case they should be needed.

Reversible

Agent: "This is the motor car you want. You never have to crawl under it to put it right." Customer: "You don't?" Agent: "No, if the slightest thing gets wrong with the mechanism the car instantly turns upside down." —Til-Bits.

The Significant Cigarette

By George Edgar

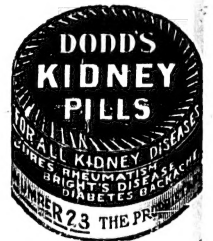
The careful student of current events will have noted from time to time, and as recently as a few days ago, that when an airman just wriggles out of the grisly clutch of Death he acts up to a great tradition. If he has run into a house, knocked the roof off, and twisted his aeroplane into a tangle of scrap-iron and a heap of wooden splinters, before he climbs from the ruins and surveys the wreckage he pulls out a carefully burnished case and "nonchalantly" lights a cigarette. It suggests a fine aplomb, nerve, detached indifference to death, and studied self-control. It always strikes me as being an excessively pleasing spectacle to see the airman puffing a wreath of cigarette smoke into the jaws of the spectre who always lurks behind our successful attempts to conquer the air. It is almost as nonchalant an attitude as that of a certain dying stage soldier, who, in a brief moment of consciousness and with his last breath, gasped out a desire to know "what won the Derby."

The old part of the business is that we cannot be nonchalant with nicotine, in the face of death or any sore trial of the flesh, with any form of tobacco that the shredded Virginia or the aromatic Turkish weed rolled up in rice paper. An airman would not pose on his twisted plane with such studied ease if he had to take out a pouch and a pipe, knock the cob of the last smoke out on his heel, and fill the briar from the pouch. This is one of the few remaining things that are impossible. One may be pathetic and sentimental with a pipe, and there is something about the gurgle of a briar, its universal tendency to wheeze to itself, that makes it acceptable in drama of the purely domestic type. An airman could not, in the same moment that he lights a cigarette, put on a two-shilling Havana. The mere act of nipping the end and pulling off the band would spoil the pose. The cigar may suit the drama of the iron jaw, and play its part in a long-drawn-out scene of tense bluffing. One finds it a neatly handled weapon in the fingers of the higher financial magnates, after dinner, at the moment when they have the poor man who has something to sell which they want to buy for nothing, full of red wine and rich foods and temporarily soft both in head and heart. But when tense moments come to the flying man it is the cigarette—or sudden death.

It is interesting to trace the cigarette from the days of its incoming popularity to this its moment of triumph, when it has become the symbol of courageous nonchalance. In the early days of the cigarette it was undoubtedly wicked. I am not quite sure, but I believe it was Mr. W. L. Abingdon who made the cigarette wicked, in those heroic days when gallant William Terris defied the world in Adelphi drama. In those days one might smile and smile and be a villain; but no stage villain could deliver the goods, the consequences of sin forced in the overheated temperature of the melodramatic author's study, without a cigarette. Your villain, at that time, did his villainy in evening clothes, and if he appeared in a snowstorm it was in a black innervess, with the cape thrown back to show the fact that it was lined with blood red silk. And always the cigarette. "Ha! Ha!" he said to the woman, flicking away the ashes of the cigarette, "what do I care if you have no home, that the baby is starving, and that you cannot walk another yard? You may die—cure you—die in the snow." And hereabouts he took a pull on the glorified coffin-nail and blew smoke rings in the direction of the famished child. A kinder-hearted villain, smoking a briar pipe, would have at least advised the mother to pawn her diamond earrings and die with her child under a respectable roof. But in those days the cigarette was witheringly wicked, and with it one could do really deadly villainies as one blew filmy wreaths of writhing blue across the footlights.

Then the cigarette, with no more apparent reason than is behind the street boy when he turns from marbles to poptops, suddenly became gay and symbolised the merry irresponsibilities of the adolescent. For instance, when things were going well and you went to Brighton, Boulogne, or wherever you were not complete without a cigarette as part of your costume. It was to exuberant youth what the straw in the mouth of the groom is to the world of stables. One might as well walk into the Carlton without money, or put up for election at the Athenaeum without reputation, as have attempted to appear on a seaside pier without a cigarette. To do so was a great guarantee of staidness and advancing age than is a bald head or whiskers that follow the shape of a well-selected lamb cutlet. I do not pretend to explain this tradition beyond hazarding the guess that the development of the musical comedy form of entertainment was responsible for it. On the musical comedy stage one cannot be gay and young without a cigarette any more than one can be mildly wicked without waving aloft an empty champagne glass. I do not know why this is; it is sufficient for me to know it is so.

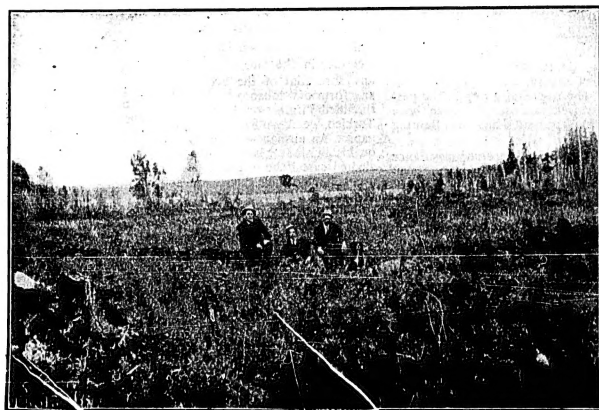
But when did the cigarette become the symbol of self-control and the means of expressing nonchalance for those in peril in the air? I suppose I am an incompetent critic of our social graces, but, about you have really caught me guessing, and I doubt whether I can find the answer. There is no drama of the aeroplane in the theatre; it is still played out in the sky, about the aerodrome, and occasionally round chimney-stacks or house-tops. There is no literature on the subject, and indeed, this is probably the first contribution to the psychology of the cigarette so far as it affects the aviator. There are only two possible explanations. One is that no one knows, because the aviator does not know—for instance, when he goes up he does not know how he will come down. If he is so nebulous about a simple matter like that, how is he to know why he smokes a cigarette when he comes down as lumpily as a dumpling descended from the sky? The other is more ingenious, and, being mine, I am discreetly proud of it. The airman's pockets are always full of spanners, oil cans, bits of waste, and presents of jewellery from adoring feminine worshippers. In moments of peculiar stress it is difficult to know what to do with one's hands if one cannot put them into one's pockets! In periods of emotion people betray themselves by their hands—they bite their nails or make nervous gestures. It is undignified, and an airman is nothing if not dignified. Therefore, he goes up with a cigarette fixed between his skull and ear, and when he comes down suddenly, deprived of the solace of his spanner-filled pockets, he at once lights the cigarette. It is something for his hands to do. I am pleased to be able satisfactorily to elucidate this obscure point in the psychology of the air, and I beg leave to say, on second consideration, that I have not been caught guessing. To be caught guessing when posing as a publicist is almost as deadly a sin as to be caught without a cigarette when one glares at death through the mangled remnants of an aeroplane.—George Edgar, in London Daily Mail.



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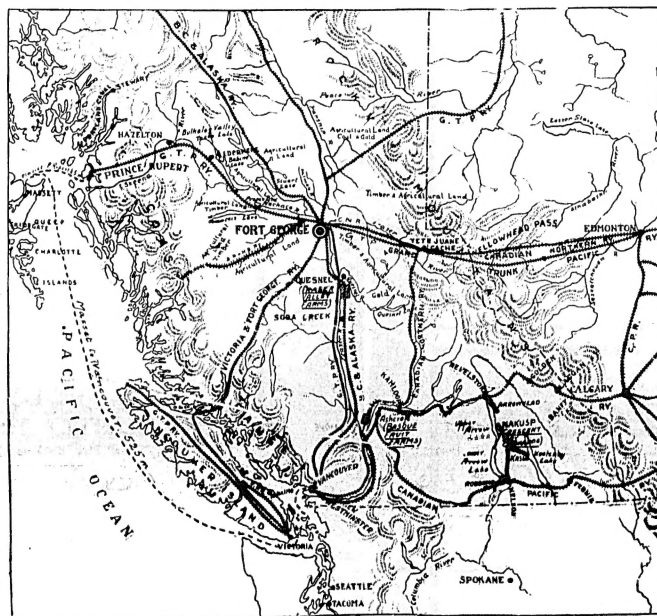
Even if They Should Try
They Cannot Skip Fort George

10 Railroads Building or Chartered
--some surveyed--
All Headed For Fort George

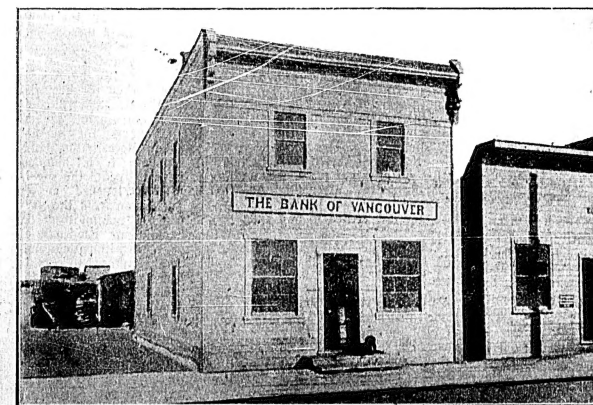


A VIEW OF THE LAND NEAR FORT GEORGE

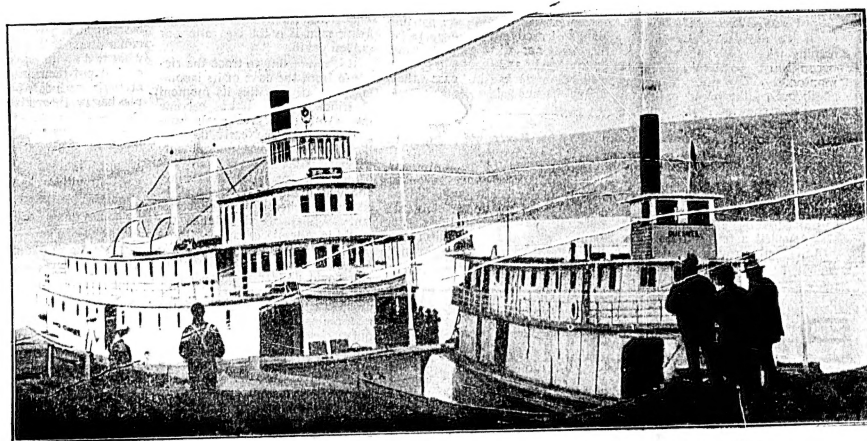
- (1) Grand Trunk Pacific R. R.
- (2) British Columbia & Alaska
- (3) Canadian Northern.
- (4) Victoria & Fort George.
- (5) Portland Canal Short Line Railway.



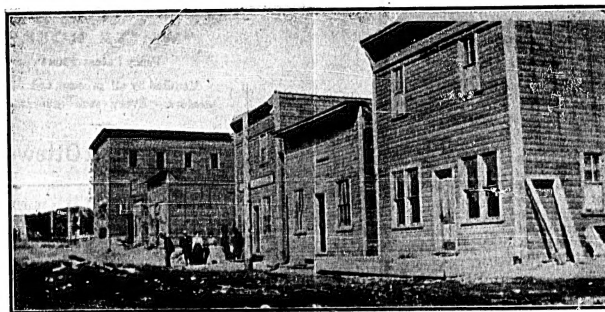
- (6) Pacific & Peace River Railway.
- (7) Vancouver Westminster & Yukon.
- (8) Bella Coola and Dunvegan.
- (9) Pacific and Nechaco Valley R. R.
- (10) Grand Trunk Pacific, Fort George-Vancouver Branch.



BANK OF VANCOUVER BUILDING AT FORT GEORGE



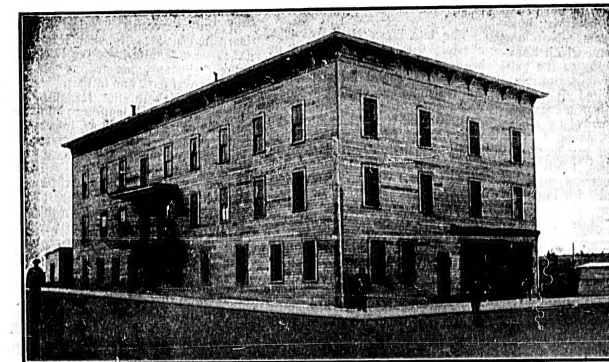
THREE OF THE STEAMBOATS RUNNING FROM SODA CREEK TO FORT GEORGE



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Mr. Borden's friends down in McLeod presented him with a bouquet of American beauties. Were they not afraid of affecting the British connection? Couldn't Canadian beauties have possibly been obtained?

What are our politics coming to? Mr. Borden is kissing no babies. No sentimental guff for him, say his admirers. Guff it may be but doesn't it help to make votes?

A stock company is playing at one of the theatres. Charley Jones saw Josh Clark at a play for the second time. The next day they met.

"Pretty fine show?" asked Jones.

"Yep," replied Josh.

"Got a friend in the show?" queried Jones.

"No, don't know a person in the company."

"Then you must like the looks of the girls?"

"No," said Josh. "I don't bother my head about girls, but I'll tell you something. In the third act the burglar cracks a safe and escapes. Well, they're going to catch that sucker some of these times and I want to be around when they do it."

After all the showers they give June brides, it is not at all surprising to have her friends throw cold water on the bridegroom.

Mark Twain declared somewhat before his death, that it had been almost impossible to make the public forget he was a humorist, even when he wanted to be serious. Archibald Henderson, in his critical estimate of Clemens, published this spring, says that the great humorist complained to him of this misfortune.

"It has been a very difficult matter," declared Mark Twain, "to doff the mask of humor with which the public is accustomed to see me adorned. It is the incorrigible custom of the public to see only humor in the humorist, however serious his vein. Not long ago I wrote a poem, which I never dreamed of giving to the public, on account of its seriousness; but on being invited to address the women students of a great university I was persuaded by a near friend to read this poem."

"At the close of my lecture, I said, 'Now, ladies, I am going to read you a poem of mine'... which was greeted with bursts of uproarious laughter. 'But this is a serious poem,' I asserted... only to be greeted with renewed laughter. Nettled by this misunderstanding I put the poem in my pocket, saying, 'Well, young ladies, since you do not believe me to be serious, I shall not read the poem'... at which the audience almost went into convulsions of laughter."

And, though he does not tell us so in his book, Prof. Henderson probably could not keep from laughing at this exceedingly serious plaint!

This recalls a very similar incident, familiar to everyone, in the life of Artemus Ward.

In the course of a conjugal tiff the wife gave her husband a slap in the face. The husband, noted for his composure and politeness, remarked tearfully, "Madam, six years ago when I solicited of your parents your hand I little suspected the use you would make of it."

The golf bug's soul came back from a little range around Satan's preserve with a smile as wide as the Amazon River.

"I say," it exclaimed, "I don't call this much of a hell. They have the finest golf course out

there I ever saw in my life."

A droll-looking old soul who was sitting on the safety valve looked up.

"But did you see anybody playing on it?" he asked.

"No," the newcomer admitted.

"I didn't."

The old-timer chuckled.

"That's it," he said. "He won't let anybody play on it."

"I thought your wife's name was Elizabeth?"

"So it is."

"Then why do you call her Peggy?"

"Short for Pegasus."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Why, Pegasus is feminine for Pegasus."

"Well."

"Well, Pegasus is an immortal steed."

"What of that?"

"Sh! Not so loud, she's in the next room. You see an immortal steed is an eternal nag!"

A droll story is narrated of a dog to which the power of speech was seemingly given by the art of a ventriloquist.

The dog and his master one day arrived at a country inn, the latter with only a shilling in his pocket. He went in and sat down at a table and prepared to order a meal.

"Well, what will you have?" asked the landlord.

The ventriloquist gave his order, and then, turning to the dog, he said: "What will you have?"

"I'll take a ham sandwich," the dog seemed to answer.

The proprietor was so impressed by the talking dog that he immediately offered the owner a good sum for it. This was declined, the ventriloquist holding out for a still larger price, which the landlord eventually paid.

As the ventriloquist was leaving the place, the dog turned to him and said:

"You wretch---to sell me for \$50! I will never speak another word." And he never did.

A man who stole a City pigeon pleaded that he took it for a lark--a plea, surely, which showed a lamentable ignorance of natural history!

King Alfonso is said to be a great devotee to the bicycle. In this country it is more customary to put a sovereign on a horse--sometimes both ways.

"Chess," says an authority, "is one of the few games at which it is almost impossible to cheat."

Exactly, one is pretty well bound to act on the square.

"The man," we are told, "who makes little things count is bound to succeed." And yet the teacher of arithmetic in an infant school doesn't seem very great shakes after all---Westminster Gazette.

The late Dean Hook, of Chichester, was greatly beloved by his flock, and indeed by all classes: his cheery, genial manner made him welcome everywhere.

There was a quaint old blacksmith living on the outskirts of Chichester who was a great friend of the Dean.

The old man's only fault was his attachment to the ale-house, and for this the Dean had frequently rebuked him.

Passing one day, the Dean looked into the smithy, and saw the blacksmith talking, as it appeared, very seriously to his son.

The Dean called out, "Halloa, Tom. What are you going to do with that boy of yours?"

The old man advanced to the door and replied, "What am I going to do with him? Well I will tell you, Dean. I am going to do with my son what you cannot do with yours."

"Oh, indeed!" said the Dean. "And pray what is that?"

"Why I am going to make a better man of him than his father...."

The Glasgow News.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express has dug up Daniel Webster's speech to the men of that city when the Hon. Dan had what is technically known as a snootful.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Webster.

"Men of Rochester, I am glad to see you, and I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her Caesar, her Scipio, her Brutus, but Rome in her proudest days never had a waterfall 150 feet high. Gentlemen, Greece had her Per-

icles, her Demosthenes, and her Socrates, but Greece in her proudest days never had a waterfall 150 feet high!"

He was an Irish priest, and one Sunday he mounted the pulpit, and instead of the usual sermon he proceeded as follows:

"Probably, I'm laving ye; but this will probably not grieve ye, for ye do not luv me; if you did my stipend would not be three years in arrear. Ye do not luv one another, for if ye did ye'd marry, and I should get the marriage fees. God does not luv ye for if he did he'd take ye to His bosom, and I should get the burial fees. Ye are a congregation entirely without luv."

Apocryphal of the visit to the British House of Commons of two ladies wearing harem skirts, "John Bull" comments as follows:--

They came in for comments of different kinds, No welcome was markedly hearty,

For the skirts so divided to members appeared.

To point to a split in the party.

The New York Post has been telling of various historical incidents in the style followed by certain narrators of past events who have recently come to the front.

The idea is to tell of these events as they would be described in a newspaper of today:

Mr. Noah's yacht, the Ark, is being rapidly fitted for her trial trip to Mt. Ararat. She will comfortably accommodate several hundred passengers for several weeks without necessitating landing for supplies. It is humiliating to have to record the sneers that have been levelled at our leading yachtsman from the very inception of this mammoth work.

With characteristic good-nature, he has met scorn with patient amiability, and has refused to comply with the urgings of his most intimate friends that he withdraw the general invitation he has issued for the trial trip.

He declares that everything that breathes shall have the opportunity of participating in what he confidently believes will prove a record-breaking voyage.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell was among the spectators at yesterday's execution of Charles I. She occupied a prominent seat in the Protector's box, and was, as usual, simply but appropriately gowned.

She wore a drab creation, trimmed with Puritan blue. Mrs. Cromwell gave a luncheon immediately following the affair. Among those invited were Mesdames Blessed--Are the Peacemakers Snark, Thou--Shalt--Not--Steal Wolfkin, In-the-Beginning--Was-the-Word Junkerman, and Canst-Thou--Draw--Out--Levithan--with-an-Hook Hardpan.

From the court circular we learn that his Majesty Ahab I. has taken on indefinite lease the charmingly situated vineyard adjoining the royal park and hitherto occupied by Naboth, the Jezabelite.

It is his Majesty's intention to convert his new acquisition into a truck garden, so as to insure an uninterrupted supply of fresh vegetables for the royal table.

It is understood that the negotiations on several occasions threatened to come to an end, owing to Naboth's reluctance to part with a piece of property which had been in the family ever since King David took Jerusalem from the Jebusites.

However, all difficulties were surmounted through the tactful intervention of her Majesty, Queen Jezabel, whose business acumen and remarkable executive ability are well known.

Artemisia, wife of Zeuxis, the well-known olive-oil king of Lower Egypt, and one of the most popular matrons in the younger set of Alexandria, announces a change of plans for the summer.

It was her intention to sail for Rome on the Nausicaa, in order to attend the coronation of Julius Caesar. At the last moment news has arrived that the well known statesman, though thrice offered the crown at Lupercalia, has thrice refused.

The Zeuxis family had planned a series of entertainments in connection with the coronation festival, and for that purpose had taken the house of the late Pompeius Magnus, whose lamented death deprived Roman society of one of its most interesting figures. The lady Ar-

(Continued on page 7)

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Music and Drama

In his articles on the study of the American newspaper, in Colliers, Will Irwin makes an assault on William Randolph Hearst and the policy of the New York Journal. Mr. Brisbane, the editor of the Journal is represented as an editorial censor of dramatic productions and it is asserted that his praise is dependent upon the purchase of a full-page advertisement by the producer of the play favorably criticized. The immediate result of the appearance of this article was the filing of a libel suit for \$500,000 by Mr. Hearst against Collier's.

Mr. Irwin presents the Journal case as an instance where a big advertiser had influenced the suppression or publication of news or opinions. Newspaperdom of New York takes issue with the writer in Collier's and defends Mr. Brisbane, who is an editor having the liberty of writing what he thinks ought to be written for the benefit and uplift of the readers of the New York Journal. Newspaperdom says of Mr. Brisbane:

"Regarding the theatre in the light of an educational institution at one time sought out the plays that would help him along in his work. Those which he regarded favorably were described in his editorial columns and he urged the public to patronize them. I know this was done without any thought of advertisement but that when the theatrical manager thus honored saw the tremendous effect of the Journal editorial he wanted more of it, which he could not get. Mr. Brisbane, being ambitious for the Journal in a business sense, as well as editorially, saw no reason why he should not print a page advertisement about a play he endorsed and put \$4,000 into the Journal cash drawer."

"The fact that he approved other plays, and the theatrical managers followed with page advertisements, had nothing to do with Mr. Brisbane's new policy of 'constructive criticism.' That was continued in the editorial department. The business was an unexpected and unsolicited consequence. I venture the assertion that Collier's would not refuse a full page advertisement secured in the same manner, and that if it were thought possible to carry such a plan to success, Mr. Hapgood would begin the work to-morrow."

Singers' English

(Mme. Melba in London
'Address.')

I think it will be generally admitted as an idea, that the English language should be sung as it should be spoken, with just sufficient added distinctness—or one might even use the word 'exaggeration'—to counteract the obscuring effect of the singer's voice, and the piano or other musical accompaniment. You have observed that I have said 'as the English language should be spoken,' and I am sure that the thought has occurred to you that the majority of people, singers and non-singers, do not habitually speak the language with justice, distinction and grace. How many persons do you know who could read aloud a verse of poetry or of fine prose in a manner to include the qualities mentioned? Not many, I fear. And yet I have a strong feeling that that is what the singer should be able to do before he or she enters seriously into the training of the singing voice. In a word, if verbal diction were early acquired, vocal diction would not be so serious a stumbling-block to our singers.

She dwelt among the untrodden ways

Beside the springs of Dove,
A maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love.

These words of Wordsworth are very simple, very beautiful and surely very singable; and yet, I suppose, I am not the only person present to-day who has heard them sadly mutilated in song. I have heard the word 'dove' given as 'doive' the word 'whom' as 'noim' and the word 'love'—a par-

ticularly long-suffering word in 'love.' Suppose that a man—I am particularly addressing the lady students at the moment—suppose that a man, anxious to communicate to you the condition of his sentiments, were to say to you 'I love you,' he would surely excite either your ridicule or your distrust. In any case the exhorting message would be dreadfully discounted by its wretched delivery. Perhaps if singers knew that audiences unconsciously made that discount true every time the beautiful old Saxon word is mishandled in song they would make some effort to sing the word as it is spoken.

For another example: Would any man, with the possible exception of an Irishman, address you as 'darling' or draw your fugitive attention to the emotions of his 'heart,' as do singers in your concert-rooms daily? In speaking 'darling' or 'heart' your tongue never curls up to touch the 'r,' then why should it in song? Consider for a moment the word 'garden.' Speak it aloud to yourself. It is a simple word of two syllables, in the pronunciation of which the tongue is practically unemployed. It is too simple a word, apparently, for a great many singers. A determined attack must be made on the unoffending 'r,' and the result is a word of three syllables, which sounds anything but English.

The following information is given by the Musical Courier: "Antonio Sawyer, who is managing Kathleen Parlow's coming American tour (by special arrangement with Daniel Mayer, of London,) reports that the gifted young violinist is solidly booked for the months of November, December and January. There are but two or three dates open in these months. Besides the tour of ten concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, appearances with the New York Philharmonic Society, the Russian Symphonic Orchestra of New York, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Miss Parlow has been engaged for many concerts with church and musical organizations. She will also play at several universities and many private musicales at fees rarely paid to artists in this country. In addition to the concerts closed for Miss Parlow there are at least thirty tentative dates for the season of 1911-12."

A letter from Christiana says that Chief Justice McFadden, the poet Ibsen's most intimate friend, is publishing "Conversations" with the author of "Hedda Gabler" in which Ibsen is particularly hard on his commentators.

"They are always trying to impute allegory or symbolism in my writings," Ibsen used to say, "and seem to imagine all the fool things with which their own mind is filled. One learned commentator even likened part of one of my dramas to something the Apostle Paul is supposed to have written. I never read Paul and don't care about him, anyhow."

In the vaudeville theatre holocaust in Edinburgh weeks ago in which the "Great Lafayette," a famous vaudeville performer, lost his life, the fire proved the superiority of the rigid curtain. The iron drop confined the flames to the stage, and a capacity audience moved in order and without accident to the street. The back of the proscenium was entirely destroyed.

Charles Frohman writes from London that he does not recall when that city has had so many dramatic, as distinct from musical comedy, successes. For the first time in years the legitimate drama is numerically stronger than the lighter entertainments.

"I believe that the success of these plays is due to their human appeal," he says. "In 'The Butler on the Wheel,' a young wife facing alone 100 men, cried out for justice, and the audience cry

out with her. That is why the libraries are renewing their 'deals' for this play for many months. In 'Passers-by,' the simplicity of a man made a child bring together a man and a woman who should be brought together. In 'The Witness for the Defence,' a woman cries out for justice from the brutality of a man and the audience cry out with her.

In "The Popinjay," a suffering wife bears her suffering through her pride and proves herself a queen, and the audience delight in her sincerity, suffering, and predominance. "Kismet," in spite of all its wonderful pictorial effect, has one thing that, in my mind, is bigger than the production, and that is the performance of Oscar Asche. That play, like the others, is written by the audience; in this case because his predominance is so great that the audience write the play with him by enjoying the result of his revenge. So that every death that he accomplishes is a "Charley's Aunt" laugh to them. In "Lady Patricia" we see and enjoy the side of life that is ludicrous. So many enjoy seeing their neighbors satirized, while all the time it is themselves being satirized, only they do not know it.

"These plays follow my rule, which I do not intend to give away, and that is that the successful play today is the play that is written by the audience, and I am certain that if the author does not permit the audience to write the play their way, the play will not have a long life. Every one of these pieces is written by the audiences, and then they take others to see the way they write plays, and then the others feel they have written it, and so they all go on making audiences."

"The audiences in London and New York have recently gone a bit crazy. They absolutely make authors feel that they do not know what they want. And I think this is the solution: Plays that seem somewhat crude to experts, thrive in spite of all this for the reason I have given."

"Personally, I think that the musical comedies have taken a new twist. At any rate, I think they have in the larger cities. The class of musical pieces which for past years has been so successful—that class in which formerly the manager could take out his watch and say, "It is a quarter past ten, let us drop the plot," has passed by. Musical plays today must hold their plots until the final curtain falls—most of the lyrics must be part of the story. The other class of musical plays that succeeds today, chiefly in France and America, and is coming here later, is the review. Not a part review of one hour but the entire entertainment given over in that class of work."

"I think that the very serious play—I mean tragic or violent play—is going to have as hard a time as the costume play. I believe that kind of a play will have a hard time unless it is set in modern costume of some fanciful country."

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE LOUNGER

(Continued from page six.)

temia now intends to spend the season in her marble villa, just off the new Port of Athens, where she will be joined later by her husband who is detained by affairs connected with the recent order of dissolution issued by the authorities against the Osiris Olive-Oil monopoly.

Scandal is busy with the sudden disappearance of Helen, wife of King Menelaus. The official report is that the Queen has been compelled to keep her room by a painful attack of facial neuralgia. But it is a strange coincidence that simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Queen from public view, Prince Paris, who has been at the palace for some time on a diplomatic mission, should also have disappeared. There are reports that a couple resembling the two have been seen on the pier at Argos.

His Majesty Henry VIII announces his engagement to Miss Jane Seymour. Owing to the sudden death of the late Queen, nee Boleyn, this morning, the marriage will not take place until to-morrow. His Majesty is being kept busy receiving condolences and congratulations.



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The Saturday News

SECOND SECTION

VOL. VI. No 28.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Investor

A visitor from Minneapolis took a map of North America and showed me this—Chicago, Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis), Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton; the distances are nearly equal all the way, and the centres in other directions over the continent show about equal distances and similar geographical conditions surrounding the cities developed. Take a map and try it.—Saskatoon Press.

The crop of new towns in the West so far this year is one hundred and seventy. Even as we write, others spring up. The sun brings them out like freckles on a boy's face. Their object seems to be to make the very latest Postal Guide a book of little or no authority. The railway is the magic wand that calls most of them into existence, although in some places, like the Peace River District, the homeseekers are flocking in ahead of the steel, or the near prospect of it. This is the way a prairie town grows—a switch; a siding; a station; a settler in a mud-roofed shack on the dim horizon; more settlers; a general store; a real-estate office gaily shingled; a tin hotel; a cigar shop with soft drinks and pool on the side; more stores, some of them brick; a wooden bank with Doric columns; a farm implement agency; a red, green and yellow touch to the landscape; clapboard houses; a brick house, probably the bank manager's; a side street running out to nowhere, at right angles to the main street, which parallels the railway; a Chinese laundry; a grain elevator; a church; a school. And there you are! When they paint the church and begin to lay more than two board sidewalks, you know that the town is nailed down. It has come to stay.—Canadian Colliers.

Work on the second pier in the river for the C.P.R. high level bridge was finished this week and the statement is made that everything will be ready for the steel workers by the first of August. The delays in starting the structure were annoying, but no one can say that once the start was made there has not been satisfactory progress. There should be little doubt about the bridge being ready for traffic at an early date in 1912.

The difficulties over the steel railway extensions having been overcome by the amalgamation committee, it has been able to come to an agreement and all that now remains to be done is to have this put into legal shape and submitted to the ratepayers.

That the opposition will amount to anything worth while there is no indication. The way has been cleared of all obstacles and the united city will be able to take up the big problems that confront it with the coming of the new year. It is proposed to increase the area to 36 square miles, where at present in the two municipalities there is only twenty-three. The object is to prevent the growth on the outskirts of small communities which derive their whole life from the bigger place and assume none of its responsibilities.

The wisdom of this move is a fair subject of debate. It has been found that once territory becomes included in a city the owners make demands for the extension of the city service in advance of the growth of population. Altogether the municipality is apt to find that it has bigger problems of administration on its hands than its resources warrant. As for the individual property owners they are, however, bound to be the gainers by being able to state that their land is within the city limits.

The boat which the Dominion government has been erecting at Edmonton for the purpose of the

survey of the Saskatchewan left for Prince Albert this week. The work is under the charge of Mr. L. R. Voligny, and there is little doubt that the government intends to make a thorough investigation of the possibilities of improving river navigation. By the way, what about that wharf which was to be erected here and for which provision was made in last year's estimates? Will river front property soon be competing with trackage for the attention of the investor?

Among the large buildings in immediate prospect is the warehouse to be erected at the corner of Third and Athabasca, opposite Ross Bros., for the new company that has resulted from the amalgamation of the two boot and shoe businesses of Ames-Holden and James McCready. The end of the year will see a substantial change in the wholesale district.

Mr. C. J. Robert is erecting a three storey private hotel on First

street on the site now occupied by the Windsor livery.

The movement to set aside the bylaw granting certain privileges to the new G.T.P. hotel has come to nothing, and it is expected that a beginning will be made on the structure before the summer is far gone.

The G.T.P. will reach the crossing of the Athabasca River next week. Coal is now being shipped from the Jasper Collieries in Jasper Park, the company in which Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, the well known Spokane mine owner, is an active figure. In less than six months it is expected that it will be shipping 200 tons a day. The coal shows 72 per cent. fixed carbon, which is on a par with the best in either Alberta or B. C.

Sheridan Lawrence, who has lived at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River for a quarter of a century and has shown the agri-

cultural possibilities of the district, which lies a seven hundred mile journey from Edmonton, was in the city this week on his return from a trip east. He has four hundred acres in crop this year.

L. J. Raby, of Vancouver, went north this week to visit the portion of the Peace River country which lies in British Columbia. He is on a trip of inspection for a B. C. syndicate, which has large holdings of land there.

Hon. Frank Oliver arrived in Edmonton at the end of last week and went west to Jasper Park with Mr. Howard Douglas, superintendent of National Parks.

Dr. Whitelaw, city medical health officer, returned this week from the Dominion Medical Association's meeting in Montreal, where he was one of those instrumental in securing the meeting of that body in Edmonton in 1912.

TITUS' BAT

John Titus the Philadelphia right fielder, is using a bat that has some history connected with it. In 1894 Captain Anson discovered a piece of timber for a baseball bat and he proceeded to have it turned into a heavy cudgel. Anson in his day merely had to swing it to crack out base hits. When Pop retired from the game he retained the great stick as a treasure. When the veteran's belongings went under the hammer, Pat Moran purchased his bat, and when Pat was bought from the cubs he brought it to Philadelphia. Titus coaxed and finally Moran consented to let him have the bat. His first hit was a home run over the fence off Bob Harmon, of St. Louis. Titus has been batting consistently ever since became into possession of Pop's old smasher.

Personal

"A Woman about Town," in Winnipeg Town Topics has this reference to the latest and most generally popular of western knights, Sir William Whyte, of the C.P.R.:—

A little incident that came under my personal notice is a good illustration of the hold which Mr. Whyte has always had on the men of every branch working under him.

It was at the time of the first street car strike, and one morning I was coming south on Main St. between James and Market street. The strikers had their headquarters on the corner of Main street and Market west, and there was a big group of them gathered about the corner. Mr. Whyte came along, walking to his office. He was known to be on the board of the street railway, and one man called out after an opprobrious epithet, stating that he encouraged "scab labor." Mr. Whyte never turned his head, but almost before the taunt was finished a big engineer in greasy overalls, evidently on his way home from a night run, thrust his doubled fist in the face of the speaker and said, "You keep your damn dirty tongue off William Whyte or I will knock your head off. If all the bosses were like him there would be no strikes." If Mr. Whyte heard he never turned his head, but the man who uttered the taunt faded away speedily.

In my time I have done business with very many of the prominent men of the various brotherhoods, and I am firmly convinced that could a grievance their union labored under be laid before Mr. Whyte personally it would be adjusted.

Only last summer when travelling in southern Alberta I met a conductor whom I had known years ago. We had lunch together at the same primitive railway eating house, and chatted of matters generally, and Mr. Whyte's name came up in connection with some statement which had been made. It was a real pleasure to note how the man's face brightened up at the mere mention of his name and his quick and spontaneous tribute to Mr. Whyte's consideration for the men of the road was good to hear.

Edmonton has this summer been the starting point for expeditions into its vast hinterland on the part of a large number of men and women whose names are familiar ones in the literary and scientific world. Mr. Hulbert Footner, a former Alberta newspaper man who has made no small reputation for himself as a novelist and short-story writer, set out with a friend, Mr. Eager, at the first of the week for the upper reaches of the Peace River. Mr. Harry Whitely, the New York traveller and sportsman, who came into such prominence at the time of the Cook-Pearry controversy, left last week for a six weeks' trip into the mountains. Dr. Charles Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institute, will leave in a few days to make a tour of Jasper park collecting specimens for the United States National museum. He will be accompanied by Arthur Wheeler, director of the Alpine club. N. Hollister and C. D. Walcott, jr., will also make the trip. They have applied for permits to secure specimens of the game to be found in Jasper park.

It is said in Ottawa that the resignation of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., as veterinary general and live stock commissioner, for the Dominion, will go into effect on June 30 and that he will settle in Southern Alberta, where he proposes to go into politics.



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333 JASPER AVENUE EAST

Home and Society

(Continued from page ten.)

grounds being beautifully decorated with hundreds of vari-colored lanterns. Dancing took place in the Ball Room.

Eaton's and the Northern-Crown Bank were the Royal Alex's most dangerous rivals so far as decorations were concerned. In front of the huge store white pillars had been erected on the outside of the walks, and lovely festoons of green foliage and wreaths, and thousands of partly concealed lights made the entire front of the monster building more like some exquisite arbor than a mere succession of decorated windows. Statues of King George and Queen Mary appeared half way up the building, bands discoursed patriotic airs outside the entrances.

The Northern-Crown Bank was very beautifully done, being outlined in red, white and blue lights, with a jewelled crown and monogram. All of the residences sported flags and bunting. The City buildings, too, looked very fine, while every shop added its quota to the general spectacular effect.

The parade of Militaries was simply stunning, and Boy Scouts trooped by up into the thousands.

It was a great day and demonstrated that the Imperialists, who are continually getting sneaky, needn't bother worrying themselves about us.

Mrs. Swaisland was the hostess of a jolly party at the Golf Club on Friday, when a number of enthusiastic golfers, including Mr. and Mrs. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Brunton, Madame Thibaud, Mr. Scoble and Mr. Charlesworth played some mixed four-somes, Madame Thibaud and Mr. Anderson capturing the pretty prizes, a cross-bar brooch and an amethyst tie pin.

Following the game a delicious supper was served at the Club House.

The Miles. Cauchon were the hostesses of a merry girls' tea on Tuesday in honor of Miss McPhillips of Vancouver.

Mrs. Carmichael returned from a three weeks' visit to Winnipeg on Saturday.

The Misses Forin had a jolly reunion tea of all the returned Toronto school-girls on Tuesday, the rattle of the tea cups being drowned in the chatter of such merry girls as the Misses Dawson, Miss Lyle Scott, Miss Maxine Morris, Miss Gretina Mercer and Miss Isobel Ponton.

I saw most of the little party in Winnipeg, en route, all looking so well and delighted at the prospect of getting home. While there they were the guests of Mrs. Strathy.

Miss Pansy Kemp, who has been a pupil of Dr. Vogel, Toronto Conservatory of Music, for the past six months, arrived home on Saturday. She is accompanied by her cousin, Miss Lottie Wales, B. A., of Toronto.

Mrs. Edwin Auld has returned to Edmonton after having spent four months in Portland, Seattle, her former home.

Mrs. J. E. Wallbridge leaves at the end of the week for a visit in the East.

Mrs. R. W. Cautley and her children are leaving next week for the Coast to spend two months.

Mrs. Pardee and her little family leave this Friday for Gull Lake where she will occupy the Kinraid's cottage for three weeks.

Mr. Pardee leaves this week end to spend his holidays in the East.

Mrs. Duncan Smith returned this week from a two months' visit in Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Swaisland leaves this week end for a fortnight's holiday with her family, at Gull Lake, where they will occupy the Emery's cottage.

I am indebted to a friend of the columns for the following:

Mrs. Hodge entertained the Ladies of the Maccahees and their friends at the tea hour last Saturday. Mrs. Hodge received her guests in a soft white gown, with pipings and buttons of wisteria satin. Mrs. S. A. Shell, of Humboldt, Sask., assisted Mrs. Hodge in receiving, and wore a dainty white lingerie frock with a picture hat of pale blue chignon with a band of gold lace. The tea table was tastefully arranged. Centred by a tall cut glass vase, filled with long trailing sprays of wisteria blossoms. On one side was a large knot of wisteria ribbon, while on the other was a knot of rose ribbon. At either end of the table was a vase of sweet peas, which blended with the wisteria and rose.

Mrs. Shell, Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. Johnson presided at the table, and each wore a pretty summer frock of white with a touch of the same wisteria.

Mrs. McLeod in eyelet embroidery, Mrs. McAlpine in rose silk and Miss Kerr in wisteria satin were attentive assistants. The dainty refreshments were carried out in the same color scheme of wisteria and rose, and altogether it produced a very pleasing effect.

The tea book was in the hands of Miss Kline, who wore a skirt of plum satin and a raw silk bodice. Miss Hilda Hodge waited on the door, and was sweet and girlish in white, with dainty ribbons.

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

(Continued from page one.)

The fact that such a cruel murder as that of Tucker Peach, the rancher near Okloke, has been expiated must give the greatest satisfaction. In this country of vast and lonely stretches, the temptation to those with a criminal bent to accomplish their purposes by the taking of life, trusting to the absence of near neighbors as their protection, is always a strong one, and the tracking down of the offender must always cause others similarly situated to pause before they take the desperate chance.

The manner of Fisk's execution serves to call attention to the great change that has been brought about in the last twenty or thirty years in connection with these very dreadful but very necessary occurrences. A hanging in the old days used to be an attraction for the whole countryside. Small towns in Ontario have seen many thousands gather in a public square to see the executioner do his work. At Calgary Sheriff Van Wart decided that even the press representatives should be excluded. There is really no need for them. No

properly conducted newspaper nowadays publishes the gruesome details. Surely all this indicates an improved state of public sentiment, for the newspapers are bound to give what the mass of their readers demand.

Mr. Usher of the C.P.R. calls attention to the terrific problem that faces the West in getting enough help from the East to harvest this year's assured crop. There can be no doubt about the truth of what he says. The country will probably be face to face with conditions this year which will show the producers the necessity of altering their methods. They cannot go on indefinitely

growing grain exclusively and only employing large help for a few weeks in the year. Means must be found to keep those on the farms busy throughout the twelve months, and the system of mixed farming, that prevails throughout the Edmonton district, supplies this. The whole west must come to it. It does not allow such substantial figures of grain production, but it is the only agricultural scheme that has a sound economic basis.

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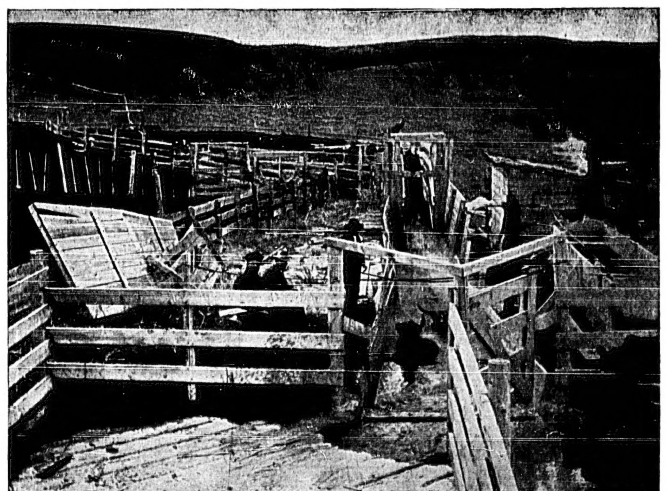
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WESTERN RANCHING.—III., THE VATTING PROCESS

The cattle are just emerging from the liquid, which is composed of lime and sulphur mixed in water and heated 170 degrees. After passing through the liquid they are put in the dipping pens, which are seen to the left and right of the picture, for a few minutes. They are then allowed to roam the prairie, and in 10 days time are rounded up again for the second dipping.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD



The Winnipeg golf club is sending its professional, Albert Carr, to represent it in the open championships at Ottawa on July 7. The Free Press notes that Carr has made the nine holes of the course at Norwood in 32 strokes, seven under bogey. It might be mentioned that J. M. Hunter, the Edmonton club's scratch man, did the Edmonton course recently in thirty-three, six fours and three threes. This is a remarkable performance and it is to be hoped that it will be possible for Mr. Hunter to enter the Canadian amateur championship this year. There is every reason to believe that he is away the best amateur golfer in the Dominion and it is very desirable that he should have the chance of measuring up against the eastern cranks.

It seems a tremendous expense for Vancouver to have gone to in the establishment of its famous lacrosse team when the main purpose is the series of games with its near neighbor, New Westminster. The struggle takes one back to the old days when our own athletic horizon was bounded by the games between Edmonton and Strathcona. The Vancouver Saturday Sunset is of the opinion that Vancouver's lead is not due altogether to money but that New Westminster has gone back.

It says: "A too late start may prove fatal to the champions this season, and it behooves them, if they are to keep the cup, to make their start right away. Vancouver is too strong for the champions to juggle with, for even in their best form there is little to choose between the two twelves. More attention to practices and a more harmonious feeling among the players and management should combine to place the champions in much more formidable shape. No one witnessing the games of the past few weeks would credit the Westminster team with playing the very best game. With the exception of the holiday match in the Royal City, their defence has been ragged and their home has yet to show that brilliancy of attack which made them the most feared home in the Dominion. The problem with the champions seems to be one of rounding into shape, and unless they solve this problem soon the Vancouver team will have a lead which will be insurmountable."

Sir—Is there any record of a first-class cricketer ever making two centuries in one match?—CRICKETER.
Ans.—This wonderful feat was

accomplished by T. Hayward, the famous Surrey cricketer, who made two separate centuries in one match. The feat has never been paralleled in first-class cricket, and in all probability it will be a good many years before the trick will be repeated.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Telegram's sporting editor is usually better informed than this. The feat has been performed by no means infrequently. Trumper, if my memory does not play me false, performed it last winter in one of the tests in Australia against South Africa and at the first of the present month a comparatively unknown player, Hardinge of Kent, made 173 and 109 in the same match, plying against Hampshire.

This match, however, furnished a new record for heavy team scoring. Kent made 410 in his first effort and Hampshire 208. In the second innings Kent had made 359 when a declaration was made. Hampshire responded with 463 for eight wickets, the result thus being drawn.

The previous highest score in a fourth innings was 401 made by Lancashire on the same ground last season, while the total number of runs made in the match—1,146—is the largest ever made in England in a county match, the previous best being 1,127 in the Sussex v. Surrey match at Hastings in 1902.

Kent's recent defeat by Northamptonshire is surprising. Up to that the champion county looked like a winner again, though Yorkshire has been coming strong. The chances are it will be a tight between these two. First is in line form again for Yorkshire, and Drake, the discovery of two years ago, who went bad in 1910, is again rounding into first-class form.

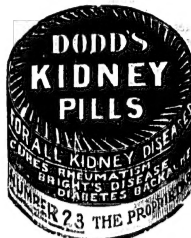
What a difference just a week or so can make in a baseball league. Everything has gone wrong with the White cohorts. Time after time they have been humbled by their ardent enemies of the city to the south with the result that at the time of writing Calgary leads with Moose Jaw a close second, while Edmonton and Winnipeg are fighting for third place about a full one hundred behind in the percentages. However this kind of thing does not last forever and the success of the league depends on such uncertainties as the present season is bringing out. The pennant may come to any of the first four teams.

In the National New York has struck the pace and looks like a winner. Mathewson is a wonderful source of strength. His appearance still seems at all times good for a win and in an emergency he must give tremendous heart to his team mates. All in all he looks the greatest pitcher in the history of the game.

The Edmonton cricket club holds a president and vice-president match on Dominion Day, starting at eleven. This is a fixture that is each year looked forward to with keen interest and a good game should result.

SAFEMAKER VS. BREAKER

A number of years ago two prospective safebreakers succeeded in obtaining employment in two different safe factories, worked over a period of years in the various departments, gained all the information that they desired, and, subsequently working together, managed to baffle the safe-makers by their skill in opening complicated safes in different parts of the country. The police were at a loss to understand how the safes had been opened, and only upon the apprehension of the two men several years later was it learned that the "jobs" had not been "inside" ones, as was originally suspected, but had really been the work of two men who had been initiated into the mysteries of safecraft, and had put their knowledge to criminal use. This put the safe-makers on their guard, and an exceedingly complicated system was immediately put into force, whereby not only was the pedigree of every workman looked into closely, but the work among the employees was so separated that no one man or two men could gather enough information about a safe to put it to dangerous use afterward. Furthermore, when an employee is discharged, or when he voluntarily leaves his position, his actions are watched, and, although the safe companies refuse to discuss this particular point is a matter of record that any former employee of a safe company, who is possessed of intimate information, regarding the secrets of the company's safes, is kept under constant surveillance. As an illustration of the thoroughness with which this is done, there may be cited the case of a former superintendent of one of the principal safe companies, who was discharged eight years ago for intoxication, who subsequently sought and obtained a position as superintendent of an iron foundry in the Middle West, who has now held that position for the last seven years, who has done his work well, and who is yet kept under the eye of a detective in the safe company's pay. There is not the slightest reason to doubt the man's integrity, but as has been suggested by the man's employer, who knows his superintendent is being watched, the safe company seems unwilling to take the slightest chance.—George Jean Nathan, in Harper's Weekly.



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